DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF PIEZOCORYNUS.

By CHARLES W. LENG,

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Piezocorynus virginicus new species.

Oblong, thorax narrower in front, as wide as the elytra at base, sides straight and oblique, body rounded behind with parallel sides; dark brown, legs and antennæ with paler bands, pubescence irregularly condensed in pale spots especially towards sides of elytra. Head nearly black, finely confluently punctured, punctures forming fine transverse rugæ on the occiput; irregularly and sparsely clothed with short yellow hairs. Antennæ shorter than the body in the female (male not seen), slender with a loose, three-jointed, flattened club; basal joint short and stout, pale; second joint longer, elongate, conical; joints three to seven very slender but each thickened apically; joint eight elongate, triangular; joints nine to eleven wider and fringed with hairs, nine strongly triangular, black, emarginate at apex, ten wider than long, black, obliquely emarginate at apex, eleven elongate-oval, pale. The joints two to eight are each paler apically. Thorax as long as its basal width, tapering obliquely to about half as wide at apex, finely granulate, the basal ridge finely elevated, forming an acute angle at its extremities with the acute lateral margin, which extends nearly to the apex; disk without elevations or channels; a few yellow hairs are seen above, sometimes feebly condensed into spots, more at the sides, and enough beneath to clothe the surface fairly thickly. Elytra parallel, with rows of distant punctures, punctuation however obscured by dense pubescence, of which the yellow hairs are usually concentrated at the sides and apex, leaving the disk darker. The elytra are conjointly rounded at apex. Body beneath and abdomen clothed rather sparsely with pale hairs. Length 3.25–5.00 mm.

Buckingham county, near Wingina, Virginia.

Described from fifteen specimens collected by Col. Wirt Robinson, July 12, 1917, ovipositing on a recently killed black oak, and four specimens collected from the same tree by Wm. T. Davis.

This species resembles *P. dispar* in the oblique emargination of the joints of the antennal club, but differs in the more strongly triangular form of the joints of the club and in their marginal hairs. It also lacks the thoracic elevations of *dispar;* the yellow pubescence of the elytra is differently arranged, being concentrated on the disk in *dispar,* on the sides in *virginicus.* Mr. Davis has pointed out further

than in *dispar* and *mœstus* all the tibiæ are annulated near the middle, while in *virginicus* the annulations are nearer the base of each tibia and more irregular in form, some of the paler hairs extending to the basal part of the tibit on its inner side.

From *mixtus* and *mœstus*, *P. virginicus* differs so greatly in the form of antennæ that there is no risk of confusion. The antennæ of *P. dispar* ♂ are one half *longer* than body (not one half the length of the body as erroneously stated in "Rhynchophora of N. E. America") and it is possible that the male of *virginicus* has also antennæ longer than the body.

NOTES ON THE OVIPOSITION OF SOME SEMI-AQUATIC HEMIPTERA (HEBRUS, SALDA, LAMPROCANTHIA).

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In 1911 the late Doctor Heidemann published "Some Remarks on the Eggs of North American Species of Hemiptera Heteroptera,"[1] in which he listed the eggs of the Hebridæ, Saldidæ and Mesoveliidæ as unknown. Since that time Reuter in his "Neue Beiträge zur Phylogenie und Systematik der Meriden, nebst einleitenden Bemerkungen über die Phylogenie der heteropteren Familien, 1910" attempted to show the phylogenetic relationships of the families of heteroptera. In 1912 he modified his system in the light of added evidence. It is in his "Bemerkungen über mein neues Heteropteran System, 1912" that he quotes Bergroth to the effect that Bueno had examined the egg of Mesovelia and established its great similarity to the Nabidæ. Since that time the writer has figured and described the egg of *Mesovelia mulsanti*, White.

In reviewing Kirkaldy's splendid papers on British water bugs, 1894–1908, Wesenberg-Lund's "Fortpflanzungsverhältnisse: Paarung und Eiablage der Süsswasserinsekten," as well as such texts as Bade, '09, Brauer, '09, Ulmer, '11, and Brocher, '13, it would appear that the egg stages of Hebrids and Saldids are as yet unnoted.

[1] Proceedings Ent. Soc. Wash., XIII, No. 3, p. 128.